A WEFKLY NON-PARTISAN PAPER FOR THI HOME, FARM, SCHOOL, FACTORY AND FIRESIDE.

AT RALEIGH, N. C.

Communications on Agricultural Topics, and Questions Relating to Labor and Education in-

Address all communications to-THE FARMER AND MECHANIC, Raleigh, N. C.

#### JEFFERSON ON SUBSIDIES.

Subsidies to the so-called merchant marine, in the bill pending in Congress, would give \$1,500,000 a year of the taxpayers' money to a single steamship line "for carrying abroad | educational institutions, its usefulness in its four first-class passenger ships not American products, but American tourists who can afford to travel and spend their money in Europe. That is, the Government is asked to pay not for the exportation of American produce, but for the exportation of American customers." In return these lines would no doubt contribute lib erally to the campaign. Subsidies are wrong in principle and practice. Mr. Jefferson correctly stated the only position that Congress can take with reference to subsidies when he declared:

"The money raised by taxation to be expende only on the objects specified in the constitution. It may not be distributed to favorites in the form of bounties and subsidies, nor given away in charity."

No matter what the temptation or the urgency of the appeal, the people's representatives have no right to vote the people's money to anybody or for any cause, however good, unless to "objects specified in the Constitution.

### BERRIES PAID WELL.

Twenty years ago North Carolina did not grow enough strawberries to more than supply the North Carolina market. It was about that time that the Messrs. Westbrook began to grow berries on a large scale for the North ern market in Duplin county. The in dustry has grown until it has become one of the largest and most profitable in Eastern North Carolina. It has not only enriched our own people, it has been the chief factor in bringing a class of desirable immigrants into the Eastern part of the State. It is gratifying to know that the berry crop this year has paid well, the growers realizing at least \$100 per acre. The Chadbourn Messenger, published in the centre of the colony of Northern and Western farmers, brought into the State through the efforts of State Senator Joseph A. Brown, has this

"This strawberry crop has furnish ed employment for about 2,000 per sons, and both employers and employes have made good money. The average picker has made over a dollar a day, and the growers have realized at least one hundred dollars net, on every acre of berries up to this time, and the outlook for marketing the entire crop at good prices is now fair."

North Carolina largely owes its growing prosperity to its diversified interests and intelligent study of mar

# THE BERRY CROP.

The times have fallen to us in good ly places. The strawberry crop in Eastern North Carolina struck it right this year, and the growers had twenty or twenty-five days before the Norfolk berries were ready for market. The price all depends upon being able to get to market before the Vir ginia berries are ripe. It is estimated that the strawberry crop will bring a million dollars to North Carolina this spring, Duplin county getting the largest proportion because it is the pioneer successful strawberry

There is a lesson in the success of the growth of strawberries that our people are learning. It is that prosperity cannot come through the growth of nothing but staple crops, We must cultivate more and more what people of means at the North want and for which they are willing to pay big prices. Our truck and berry crops will ultimately out-rank our cotton crop in value and importance.

# PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

The man to elect to succeed President Alderman is the man who has the same ideal of that venerable institution to which Dr. Alderman gave expression when he became its President. He said:

"I have an ideal for this University. My desire would have it a place where there is always a breath of freedom in the air; where a sound and various learning is taught heartily without sham or pretense; where the life and the teachings of Jesus furnish forth the ideal of right living and true manhood; where manners are gentle, and courtesies daily multiply between teacher and taught; where all classes and conditions and beliefs are welcome and men may rise, in earnest striving by the might of merit; where wealth is no prejudice and poverty no shame; where honorable labor, even rough labor of the hands, is glorified by high purpose and strenuous desire for the clearer air and the larger view; on Plans of the North Carolina Tobac-

men are trained to observe closely. to imagine vividly, to reason accuratey, and to have about them some humility and some toleration; where, finally, Truth, shining patiently like not turn aside.

### DR McIVER CANNOT ACCEPT.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Dr. Charles D. McIver, president of the State Normal and Industrial College, requesting that his friends do not use his name in connection with the presidency of the University. The reason he gives is one that shows his fitness for the high office, and is one that his friends will respect. He is the father of the State Normal and Industrial College, the leader Carolina. While many friends of the University will regret that Dr. McIver will not succeed Dr. Alderman, they will give him earnest and hearty cooperation in the great work to which he has consecrated his life and in which he has put his lasting impress upon the educational renaissance of the State. The youngest of our State and growth have been unparalleled in the history of Southern education. As its founder and head, Dr. McIver has made it a moument to his zeal in the stimulus given to the education of women in North Carolina, His devotion to that cause for which he has labored so long and so successfully must command the admiration and wisdom as well as a blessing to the Commonwealth.

Referring to the suggestion of Dr. Meiver for the presidency, the Asheville Citizen said:

"It is from the ranks of the teaching profession that the new president should be chosen. Executive ability in other walks of life will demand a far larger salary than is paid to the president of the University of North Carolina. The Citizen bales. believes that among North Carolina teachers Dr. Mclver is the best man for the place.

The Sanford Express speaks of Dr. Melver in terms of high endorsement, saving:

"If one's fitness for a position is to be judged by the success he has met with in all his undertakings, Dr. McIver will fill the bill. When he first began to agitate the question of a State school or college for young women, where they could be given equal advantages with the young men at the University, he received little encouragement. But this only caused him to work the harder, and in a few short years he found himself at the head of the Normal College supported by the State. The growth of this institution under Dr. McIver's management has surprised even its most sanguine friends. He has devoted his entire time to school work since he left the University and is one of the State's most progressive young educators. We believe the University would grow in popularity and usefulness with him as its presi-

The Roanoke-Chowan Times, which advocates a teacher, says:

"From among the teachers, President Melver, of the State Normal and Industrial College, has been suggested. We wish also to enter our protest against the selection of President McIver. He deserving of any honor in the gift of the people of North Carolina; but we would not look upon his transfer from the Normal College to the University as a promotion.

HAVEN & STOUTS COTTON LETTER

(Special to News and Observer.) New York, May 19 .- A decided break took place in cotton during the early part of the week, attended by considerable liquidation of long holdings in both the old and new crop deliveries. The movement originated in Liverpool, where, as was also the case here, there has been for some time past an excessively large speculative account outstanding on the bull side. Such holders have been growing more and more discouraged, and it needed only the appearance of a weakening in the price of spot cotton to produce liquidating sales upon a heavy scale The movement was, of course, reflected here by declines running up to nearly 40 points in some of the months, a good deal of bearish sentiment developing as the decline progressed. There seemed to be an entire absence of fresh speculative purchasing, but the short interest which was created on the break supplemented that which has already existed, and covering by the bears gave support to the market and caused a moderate rally, after which it remained comparatively steady, fluctuating within narrow limits on a small volume of transactions.

The decline is generally attributed to the technical speculative position of the market both here and abroad in conjunction with the more favorable weather at the South and the general tendency of all reliable information to show that there wil be an increase of from 19 to 15 per cent, in the cotton acreage planted this season. The manufacturing posttion abread also contributed toward the bearish movement, the famine in India having resulted in a falling off in contracts made with British spinners, thereby decreasing the demand for spot cotton, with a depressing effect on the Liverpeol quotations, and a liquidation of speculative holdings. It is also claimed that demand for cotton goods at Fall River and other American centers of cotton manufacturing are now slack, and that the large supplies of raw cotton required by American mills early in the year deprive the comparatively small supply at ports and interior points of itimportance as a factor. At the same time it is admitted that the statistical position of cotton continues to be the strongest in years, and some stress is laid by the interests which adhere to the buil side on the comparatively limited impression made upon prices for both old and new erop cotton, both by the liquidation and by the present fav waiting outlock for a large crop as a result of this season's planting.

TOBACCO GROWERS TO MEET.

To the Tobacco Growers of North Carolina:

Gentlemen: A meeting of the executive committee and the Committee

ends of a State struggling up out of at Raleigh, May 24th, at 12 o'clock.

ties in North Carolina are urged t perfect their county organizations fore that time, and report to State Secretary T. B. Parker, Hillsboro, A C., their condition and membership, a star, bids us advance, and we will acreage represented by the membership and the acreage planted in their county for the year 1900. Also a comparison of acreages for '98, '99, and 1990.

and adjoining States wishing to do so are invited to send one or more delegates to this meeting. All counties and individuals with plans, propositions, etc., will be gladly heartl.

J. BRYAN GRIMES. Pres. N. C. Tobacco Growers' Asso.

#### Hester's Cotton Statement.

(By the Asociated Press.)

New Orleans, La., May 18.-Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans Cotton Ex change statement, issued today, shows that for the 260 days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate movement into sight is behind the 260 days of las year, 2,008,000 bales, and behind the same days year before last 2,075,000 bales.

The amount brought into sight during the past week has been 56,780 bales, against 68,157 bales for the seven days ending this date last year.

The total movement for the 260 days from September 1st to date 8,681,498 bales. against 10,689,406 bales last year. The movement since September 1st shows receipts at all United States ports 6,443. of every friend of education in North 610 bales, against 8,139,685 bales last year; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac Rivers, to Northern Mills and Canada 1,116,368 bales, against 1,214,260 bales; interior stocks under September 1st, 154,331 bales, against 265,002 bales; Southern mill takings 1,174,851 bales,

against 1,670,451 bales. Foreign exports for the week have been 62,472 bales against 41,445 bales last year, making the total thus far for the season 5,412,553 bales, against 6,542,862

The total takings of American mills, North and South and Canada thus far for the season have been 3,373,406

against 3,186,174 bales last year. Stocks at the Seaboard and the 29 leading Southern interior centers have decreased during the week 36,091 bales. against a decrease during the correspond-

ing period last season of 5,050 bales. Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far for the new crop the supply to date is 9,300,396 bales, against 10,956,972 bales.

Secretary Hester's weekly statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows a decrease for the week just closed of 121,620 bales, against a decrease of 93,-056 bales last year. The total visible is 2,533,909 bales, against 2,705,529 bales last week and 4,683,235 bales last year, of this the total of American cotton is 1,928,909 bales, against 2,047,529 bales last week and 3,489,235 bales last year; and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc. 655,000 bales, against 658,000 bales last week and 1,154,000 bales last year.

Of the world's visible supply there is now affort and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 1,608,000 bales against 2,683,000 bales last year; in Egypt 132,600 bales against 165,000 bales; in India 325,000 bales, against 662,000 bales; in the United States 519,000 bales, against

# Comparative Cotton Statement.

(By Associated Press.)

New York, May 18.-For the week end ing Friday: Net receipts at all United States ports during week, 41,654; net receipts at all United States ports during same week last year, 59,394; total receipts to this date, 6,269,528; total receipts to same date last year, \$,044,592; exports for the week, 63,497; exports for same week last year, 59,806; total excorts to this date, 5,264,484; total exports to same date last year, 6,554,533; stock at all United States ports, 326,830; stock at al United States port\_ same time last year 736,501; stock at all interior towns, 175,-189; stock at all interior towns same time last year, 377,599; stock at Liverpool, 625,000; stock at Liverpool same time last year, 1,501,000; stock of American affoat for Great Britain, 49,000; stock of American affoat for Great Britain same time last year, 55,000.

# LOSSES BY CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS

#### House Passes a Bill to Pay Those Growing Out of the Civil War.

(By the Asociated Press.)

Washington, May 18.-For the first time since the Civil War the House today passed a measure to pay Confederate soldiers for losses growing out of the Civil War. It was a bill introduced by Mr. Cox (Tenn.), to pay the Confederate soldiers who surrendered at Appomattox for the loss of horses and other personal effects taken from them in violation of the terms of Lee's capitulation to Grant, by which officers and men of Lee's army were allowed to retain their baggage, side arms and horses. The bill originally carried \$200,000, but the specific sum was stricken out and the appropriation was made indefinite. The bill was taken up and passed out of its order as a special compliment to Mr. Cox who after ten years' service in the House is to retire at the end of his present term. Many other claim bills were passed. Under the rules the day was devoted to war claim bills.

The House passed the following bills: To pay O. M. Blair, administrator of the estate of Thomas P. Blair, deceased, \$32,600 for grain belonging to the United States, seized in the Cumberland Valley by General Stuart during Lee's Northern campaign in 1863.

To refer to the Court of Claims, the claim of owners of schooner Bergen, sunk at the mouth of the Potomac by the United States steamship Periwinkle in

To pay the heirs of George W. Saulspaw, \$7,000 for the steamer Alfred Robb, taken by the Government during the Civil War.

To pay Robert Small, formerly representative from South Carolina, \$5,000 for services in taking the steamer Planter safely out of Charleston harbor December 1st, 1863. To refer the claim of Chalkley Good, of

Statesville, N. C., amounting to \$30,000, to the Court of Claims. Mr. Payne made the point of no quorum on a bill to pay St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Newbern,

ignorance into general power; where The growers in the various coun- At 5:25 p. m. the House adjourned.

# FROM MAFEKING

Those counties in North Carolina The British Relief Column Reaches the Town.

## BOERS' LAAGERS SHELLED

They Abandon the Siege and the British Enter Mafeking.

PRESIDENT STEYN GOES TO PRETORIA

He is Now in Close Conference With the Transvaal Government. Buller Wires the War Office That He Has Accupied Newcastle.

London, May 18.—(9:16 p. ni.) Mafeking has been relieved,

The dispatch of the Associated Press announcing the relief of Mafeking was posted outside the Mansion House and the news rapidly spread A large crowd collected and at this shour all the streets in the neighborhood are already resounding with

The War Office at 9 o'clock had announced that no news had been re ceived, but at 9:30 the Lord Mayor, Mr. A. J. Newton, in his official robes of office, announced the joyful news to the crowd outside. The Lord Mayor was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress to the front of the Mansion House, where an immense portrait of Colonel Baden-Powell was displayed, bearing the inscription: "Mafeking Relieved."

While the attendants were waving Union Jacks the Lord Mayor briefly addressed the assemblage, saying: "I wish your cheers could reach

Mafeking. Here the speech was interrupted by redoubled cheering and the singing of "Rule Britannia," after which the Lord Mayor remarked:

"We never doubted what the end would be or that British pluck and courage would conquer at last."

The Lord Mayor then led the crowd in singing "God Save the Queen" and "Soldiers of the Queen," and with renewed cheering and the waving of flags by the assembled multitude, and the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," the Mayor bites or stings and suction of the hope that when

and his party retired. Masses of people outside the Mansion House soon grew to such dimensions that the police were compelled to divert all traffic, omnibuses, etc.,

through the side streets. The cheering is now incessant. The news was also announced in special newspaper editions and the tickers in all of the resorts.

In the West End leading thoroughfares were eventually impeded by a constant stream of the populace cheering themselves hoarse and singing "God Save the Queen" and "Soldiers of the Queen.

The enthusiasm as this dispatch is sent already promises to outrival even the scenes which followed the relief of Ladysmith.

The dispatch of the Associated Press containing the news of the relief of the long besieged place was sent to the houses of Parliament, where it created a great deal of excitement in the press gallery and lobbies and soon began to be circulated among the members of the House of Commons.

A Lorenzo Marques correspondent telegraphing yesterday says: "New peace proposals will probably be put forward by the Boer Govern

ment. The recent reverses are causing despondency. There was a prolonged meeting of the Transvaal executives at Pretoria Thursday, and little in. The germ theory has bethe destruction of the mines was again considered. It is understood that the government does not intend to destroy the mines." Lord Roberts is accumulating im-

mens quantities of supplies; and the preparations for another movement are well advanced. There are 12,000 for a while and every sick man im-Boers at Rhenoster Spruit. Reconnoitering parties are sighted daily by the British patrols. The British prisoners will be con-

veyed there and the foreign consuls at Pretoria are leaving for Lyden-In Kroonstad it is said that Pres-

ident Kruger will surrender when Lord Roberts crosses the Transvaal frontier. Commandant Nel, with the Jo-

hannesburg "Zarps" is actively commandeering fifteen miles northwest of Kroonstad. All exemptions have been cancelled. The civil administration is reduced to the lowest limits. The Boers have dynamited Laing's Nek tunnel and the railway is completely wrecked. The work of repairs will occupy many weeks. The Boers now hold the best positions for defending themselves.

PRETORIA GETS THE NEWS. Pretoria, May 18.-It was offi-

cially announced today that when the laagers and forts around Mafeking had been severely bombarded the siege was abandoned, a British force from the south taking possession of the place.

President Steyn left here for the Free State last night. Addressing a crowd on the platform he arge them to be of good cherr. It is reported that 5,000 British

troops have surrounded Christiania and that the Landrost and other officials have been taken prisoners.

BOERS FORCED TO RETIRE.

London, May 18.-(10:15 p. m.)-From the mention of the laagers in the Pretoria dispatch it is understood here that prior to the raising of the siege of Mafeking the Boer laagers around that place were vigorously where there is a will to serve all high co Growers' Association will be held during the war and action upon it was umn and that the burghers were practically compelled to abandon the

# Bill Arp's Le

Bill Differs With Doctors About Barille Open to Conviction

that, but it seems to me that the modern doctors attach too much importance to a germ theory. They are trying to cure all sorts of diseases by exterminating germs, microbes, bacteria and other invisible infusoria. Maybe they were not intended to be exterminated, but are a part of the economy of nature. There are botts in a horse's stomach and wolves in a cow's back and fleas on a dog for some useful purpose, and it may be that these invisible germs are a neeessary part of our organism. We eat them in food and drink them in water and breathe them in the air, but still I reckon there are a poisonous, infectious kind that do produce disease and pestilence. I was ruminating about this from having read in a London paper an account of the experiment now being made by the British Medical Society to discover the true cause of malaria in the Pontine marches that for centuries has proved a slow and certain death to the poor peasantry who work there and have to work there to make a living. These Campagnan marshes lie adjacent to Rome and cover a territory twenty-five miles long and ten miles wide and are wonderfully productive, giving three crops a year, but the malaria, soon pales and sickens the strongest men, and they have to stop their work and go to the hills to die. To discover and remove the cause has been the problem of the ages. Three hundred years before Christ these marshes were solid land and the Appian way was built upon it. Slowly and surely the water eneroached upon the land and submerged it, destroying the Appian way, the aqueducts and arches. Julius Caesar and Augustus Caesar spent immense sums to drain them, but without avail. They were finally given up to the labor of the slaves, and Pliny tells of one man, Cecilius Claudius, who owned 4,116 of them, all males, who worked there and were not al- club the delegate lowed to marry. Their cruel fate was to work out a brief life and die. About 125 years ago Pope Pius VI made another effort to drain the marshes but failed, and since then all efforts and all hope have been abandoned.

which is good." Science is doing

But now a new theory comes up before the scientific secool of medicine and has agitated the medical savants all over the world. It is claimed that a malarial climate does not produce mosquitoes but the mosquitoes produce malaria, and it is their find a welcome from blood of the peasantry and thereby and you are return inoculating them with poison and producing malaria that eventually wastes the life away. This theory has found many strong advocates in London and Paris and Berlin, and now they are preparing to prove it. The English government is having a wire gauze house built, and it is to be placed in the middle of the Pontine marshes, and two English physicians have volunteered to live in it for a year or more and test the effect of the climate secure from the mosquito. Just think of that! Living in a wire gauze house right in the midst of the most noxious miasmatic climate in the world, and all for the sake of science and humanity. If they prove their theory then they will cease to use quinine for the malaria but build wire houses and wear wire cowls or hoods over their heads and faces and fence out the mosquitoes and turn their next attention to exterminating them. They say it is a big thing, financially, for there are two million acres in those marshes and will be worth if they succeed a thousand dollars an acre, and that makes two thousand million dollars for Rome and the

But still I am dubious. I don't believe the mosquito introduces malaria into the human system. His proboseis draws out blood but puts precious come a scientific fad and has not yet been proven. The doctors all went mad about Pasteur and his inoculating virus, but that has subsided and we never hear of it now. Folks are too ready to believe any new thing. Appendicitis raised a mighty rumpus agined he had it, and it must be cut off, but the disease is now doubted and the use of the knife almost abandoned. Just so folks take up with new doctrines of politics and religion. Dr. Vance, of Nashville, said not long dred years. We have have ago that if a shrewd, smart man with a lively tongue was to declare that it was necessary for salvation that a for us, but to say to Enman should jump off the roof of a house onto the pavement he would the war would be stopp find followers who would be jumping our own fighting, but all over the country breaking their it a war. It is like a arms and legs and necks on this new | defend himself when a road to heaven. What upon earth beaten America will pr these Mormon elders and proselyters in future years if the expect to accomplish is a mystery to me, and I am amazed that any person with common sense can be fooled by them. They ought to be scourged out of this country. They break up the peace of some families and give nothing in exchange but a spurious, contemptible religion that is an insult to our Maker and the Christian religion. 1881. By the co-operation They are religious tramps and I rejoice when I hear of the people driving them out of the settlement with convention of 1884 which whirs and stones and thresh poles. I've been knowing and watching these Mormons for fifty years and never knew any good of them. I don't care anything about their faith or the has been refused by book of Mormon that that old fraud, and Sir Alfred Milner Joe Smith, pretended he found under at the way America has a stone, but I want them to keep out | widows and orphans of this country and let our ignorant and credulous folks alone.

Speaking of germs, a philospohic friend writes that the doctors have now located them in the car cushions were introduced indiviand church pews, the seats in the gates. As the envoys theatre, the air in crowded assem- they were shaken by the blies and even the poor school teachers with consumptive chests have been excluded from the schoolrooms for fear of breathing the germs of back and every married disease into the pupils. He says that lieves that he got one everything is impregnated with bac- present. teria save money. In an old dollar bill we find all the fragrance and all Remember that other peo the fetor of creation. We accept it isn't any of yours.

"Prove all things and hold fast that | from the lade" claws of the is never refused take it from s... wretch recking do we pause to Never: it is Mi The germ door a filthy leper's Italian in hel

But the last mi tween mosquito Pontine marsh which the effect dollar that the within two very that walketh in mosquito, The affliction, and and ants and re little pests which wants to. My sl. can't bore a hole

BOERS OFFICIALLY WELL

The City of New York Extend the Delegates

and a delegation

city of New York

"Never since I have be charged by me than you on behalf of a fre assure you that wher

Delegate Fischer and of pride. We are to take to ourselves it but we wish to show the resent an unworthy por that no people can under to struggle for freedom which has gained its struggle. We have be the pitfalls of party all say that we are cliques as when we are tion that has been from all classes of ursuccessful. We

we will remember. loving people will their big brother. We well out of the strugg told that ninety per our America sympathize w convert the other ten telling the truth.

people in vain. Alderman Kenned bly, welcoming the

Then delegate W "Each member of a part to perform. Mr. Fischer is speech other duties which we ple of America that we to retain our freedom morrow; if not tomor; on fighting for it for liberty. We did not was we had to. We do not we think that if Amer asked 'What has happy sister?"

Delegate Wolmaran Dutch, gave a history trouble from the begin "We never sough

thrust upon us. We independence in 1877 well disposed party in Mr. Gladstone was the dependence without so

"The question was after the Jameson rall to have all our disput want to prevent the malews and orphans by dur otherwise.

The members of the sons on all sides.